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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1897.

五年前

英一千九百零八年正月八日

PRIOR \$3.50 PER MONTH.

CHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7. LOOKHOM, German str., 1,245, P.

Soule, Canton 7th January, General.

SIMSON & Co.

Jan. 7. TUNISIA, British str., 1,230 L. Daceon,

Canton 7th January, General. BUTTER-

FIELD & SWINE.

JAN. 8. MONG GRIFFIN, 382 Hall, Foochow

4th Jan. 8th, and 10th, Gen-

eral. DOUGLAS LAFLA & Co.

JAN. 9. CHOWRA, British str., 1,055 William-

son Bank, 3rd Dec., Edco. WILLIAM

HONG.

JAN. 7. ERIGGA, German str., 1,000, F. Jager,

Elmberg and Singapore 3rd Dec., Gene-

ral. STEPHENS & Co.

JAN. 7. PANTAJA, British str., 2,230, Haam,

Laukoop and Singapore 1st Jan., General.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HAMBOURG MASTER'S OFFICE.

JAN. 1. JANUARY, for Europe.

KATHMANDU, British str., for Kathmandu.

SHANGHAI, British str., for Hong-

Tienhsin, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 7. DAFFER, German str., for Canton.

JAN. 7. MONG GRIFFIN, Chinese str., for Foochow.

JAN. 7. KLANOFANG, Chinese str., for Canton.

JAN. 7. CITY OF PEKING, American str., for San Francisco.

JAN. 7. HAIFOO, British str., for Amoy.

JAN. 7. KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., for Sasebo.

JAN. 7. BAXEY, German str., for Europe.

JAN. 7. ESANG, British str., for Shanghai.

JAN. 7. SHIEN YU LIN, ship for New York.

JAN. 7. KASER, German flagship, for a cruise.

JAN. 7. IRENE, German cruiser, for Amy.

PASSENGER.

ARRIVED.

Mr. MINTON, str., from Coast Ports.—Rev.

Mr. BAUDIER and 2 children.

Mr. STIGGS, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Mrs.

GALLISON.

Mr. THOMAS, str., from Liverpool, &c.—

Mrs. WALKER and STATHAM.

DARTED.

For City of Peking, str., for Shanghai—Mr.

Rieber and Mr. E. F. Schmidt.

For Nagasaki—Mr. C. H. Best.

For Yokohama—Mr. C. H. Best.

For Honolulu—Mr. CHAPMAN, Mrs. CHAPMAN

—Mrs. A. B. Bally, Miss Hart, Mrs. L. A.

Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney.

Per Bayan, str., from Hongkong for Singa-

ore—Messrs. W. M. D. Whipple, C. W. C. Dore-

ing, E. Leibor, C. Kohl, P. Mac-

Mann, C. J. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. R. Owen.

Misses CHAN Jean Sen, Tsoo But Hing, and

Mr. H. C. CHAN, str., from Hongkong—Mr. N.

RYDSKAR, For Göteborg—Mr. R. D. Bache-

er, A. Bushoff, and A. C. LEAN, For Brus-

seas—Mr. B. CHRISTIANSEN, A. LOHAN, Bohr, KA-

BLAUSIK, Heinrich, R. SCHABLOSCHY, For Bremer-

haven—Misses A. TERRIKY, Lautenbach,

Borch, and Schmidt, For Naples—Mr. W.

Mutschke, For Southampton—Mr. J. L. LING,

Mrs. WILSON and 2 children, Messrs. ALLEN PARK

—From Yokohama for Singapore—Mr. A. W. SHAW, For BREMEN—Mr. N.

REVELL, For BREMEN—Mr. J. LARSON, From Shang-

hai—Rev. and Mrs. C. A. KILLE, Mr. and

Mrs. CRANWELL, Messrs. J. von SCHOLZER, J.

EHLERS, and C. H. BOEKHORN, For BREMEN—Mr.

Mrs. FAURE and child, Mr. G. DIESEL, For

LONDON—Mr. and Mrs. POLLACK, For HAMBURG—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. BACH, Mr. and

Mrs. A. NOVAKOVSKA, For NAPLES—Mr. J.

P. R. ARMSTRONG, Mr. and Mrs. W. MILNE, Mr.

K. D. ADAMS, and Miss FAIRHOLM BOX.

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, SINKIANG, &c., &c.,  
1897.

This is the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL Issue,  
and will be found to contain an advance  
of information both in fishes and economy  
of information.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the  
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lands-India to Siberia, in which Europeans  
reside.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1897. [22]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 8th, 1897.

WHATEVER may be the intentions of the Russian Government with regard to the future in Manchuria, there is no doubt as to the opinions of the Russian Press. When the railways are once laid in Manchuria, Russian domination will commence, to be followed very speedily by Russian administration. Nominally, according to the Treaty, the country will remain Chinese, and the Government of Peking will retain the option of purchasing the railways laid by Russian skill and capital, but it is expected by any one that China will ever be in a position to exercise this option? Of course it is possible; there may be an active Chinaman now living who will do his country what no mandarin—not even the somewhat blatant CHUANG CHI-LUNG—has ever yet succeeded in doing. The latter, it will be remembered, recovered for China from the clutches of the Great Bear the territory of Kuldja, which during the long struggle with YAKOON BEG had been administered by the Siberian Government. This was, however, in the days when the resources of China were an unknown quantity and it was believed that she was a force to be reckoned with in Asiatic politics. Now that Japan has pricked the Celestial bubble and dissipated for the time being even the little power of resistance she really possessed, Russia is not likely to be coerced by the wild meatus of a literary mandarin, nor to be much moved by the most solemn rumblings of the Tsung-li Yamen. As we have said before, if Russia wants Manchuria and means to gain there nothing but force will deslodge her. At present it is not certain that her Government desire anything but a continuation of their great Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria to the coast into an unfrozen port. That the Russian Press have other thoughts on the subject, however, is obvious from a statement recently published in a St. Petersburg journal on the return to Russia in the latter end of November of the members of a special mission sent some time back by the Russian Government to survey and investigate the resources of Manchuria. These surveyors are reported to have said:—"The Chinese are not only delighted with the idea of a railway through Manchuria, from which they

"expect great benefits both in commerce and agriculture, but openly state that they would be more than delighted if all Manchuria became Russian territory, and that the greater part of the inhabitants would in such case cut off their pigails, or in other words become Russian subjects."

This shows the way the wind blows. The wish no doubt runs with the statement, but we are not prepared to say there is not some solid foundation for it. It is notorious that the Russian Government have the knowledge of making their rule welcome to the tribes of Central Asia. This is the testimony of travellers in various parts of the west areas lately absorbed by Russia. Mr. THOMAS BENZ, in an interesting account of recent journeys in Armenia, in the November issue of the Contemporary, identifies emphatically to the liberal manner in which the Armenians are treated, and the prosperity attained by them, in that portion of Armenian territory which comes under the rule of the Czar. The contrast between the condition of the Armenians under Turkish or Persian rule and that of the Czar's subjects of the same race is very striking. Mr. BENZ says:—"If the statesmen of Western Europe could all be made to take a journey through Turkish and Persian Armenia, and then find themselves comfortably housed in a good hotel in Russian Armenia, I think there would be no further talk of halting over Mahomedan countries." An Armenian at Nischiwern dares to be rich and builds for himself a handsome house without fear of a visit from an extortionate pasha. He dresses in European costume, and his wife has abandoned the primitive and picturesque for the modes of the West. Describing Etchmaizin, the sea of the northern patriarchate of the Armenians, Mr. Benz says this city may be said to represent all the national vitality that the Armenians now possess. "Here, under the wing of Russia, they have ventured to assert themselves a nation once more. Here they keep a museum of their national curiosities; here they have an academy for the instruction of 300 young Armenians, a fine building with a Council Hall, containing the picture of the Patriarch George, who founded it about twenty years ago. Class rooms for various grades occupy two long corridors; a library of choice books of all nations is attached; there are dormitories for young men, which in cleanliness would not disgrace a first class English school; and a playground where the Armenian boys were enjoying themselves like boys in England. What a striking contrast to the miserable school at Sis [Turkish Armenia], where the scholars dare scarcely speak their own language, and terror reigned supreme!" In the khankahs of Central Asia the same liberal policy is pursued, and the inhabitants are won over to speak of the Great White Czar as their Father. The Mongols have for many years been steadily gravitating towards Russia, who could without the slightest difficulty gain the great Mongolian steppes and deserts by a plebiscite if necessary. The Mongolians would eagerly, if permitted, transfer their allegiance from the Son of Heaven to the Czar of all the Russias. No doubt the members of the Russian Mission to Manchuria are correct in the conclusions they formed concerning the Manchurians. During the recent war the people of Manchuria suffered far more injury from the Chinese troops than from the Japanese, who scrupulously paid for all they had, and were accordingly welcomed: "not only do the Chinese oppress them in times of peace, but they burn and rob them during hostilities, and at the same time fail to protect them from invasion. The inducements thereto to welcome foreign rule are strong, while the old feeling of loyalty to the Ta-tsing dynasty has worn pretty thin during the centuries they have been absorbed by China. For both the dynasty and the country of the Manchu conquerors have been effectually absorbed by the sons of Han, who may be conquered but cannot be assimilated."

The P. & O. steamer *Brindisi* left Bombay for this port on the 3rd instant.

The O. & O. steamer *Doric*, with mail, &c., left Shanghai for this port on the 5th instant.

The German flagship *Kaiser* left yesterday for a cruise and the German cruiser *Friese* left for Amy.

A Scotch concert in commemoration of the birth of Robert Burns is to be given on the 21st January under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society.

The P. & O. steamer *Orion*, with mail, &c., left Shanghai for the port via Island Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghae this morning.

A telegram has been received by the Japanese Government from Mr. Kamiya, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, announcing that *Kao* and *Yokohama* have been declared to be infected ports where smallpox is prevalent.

It is reported, says the *Nipponi Shipping Line*, that owing to the shyness of American capitalists, Mr. Morse is experiencing considerable difficulty in floated the *Southern Chonmupo Railway*. The survey of the route is said to be complete.

The man, of whom we spoke yesterday in connection with the robbery of the *Albatross*, is dead, he is living in Hongkong. He is, however, blind and consequently has not been seen much during the last two or three years.

The case in which a German seaman was charged with furiously driving and thereby injuring a mafco was settled at the French Court yesterday on the application of Mr. M. L. G. Reid, for £100 for hospital expenses, and £50 compensation to Mr. K. Keenly for the damage done to his steamer.

The Band of the West Yorkshire Regiment will play the following programme at the Officers' mess at 8 p.m. this evening:—

Overture ..... "Gustave" ..... Arthur Pascualino.

Requiem of Offenbach ..... "Witold" ..... Walter W. Hart.

Waltz ..... "Die Schwanengesang" ..... Wagner.

God save the Queen.

The Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu has issued a handbook of information for passengers and shipper by the Company's steamers. After a brief history of the Company we have some fifty pages of guide book matter, including a well written section on the *Yokohama* and *Takao* sections, together with some excellent illustrations. Following this we have the particulars of the Company's services, and to have said:—"The Chinese are not only delighted with the idea of a railway through Manchuria, from which they

The P. & O. steamer *Mitsubishi* left Singa-  
pore on the 6th inst. with the outward  
English mail and is expected here about  
the 12th inst.

The O. & O. steamer *Bulwer*, with mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port on 29th Decem-  
ber via Yokohama, Island Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai.

The opening meeting of the Old Volumes  
Society for the present season will take place  
at the Mount Austin Hotel on Wednesday,  
22nd January, at 8 p.m. Governor and Mr. C. Dickens,  
his wife, wife's style character, and  
members that should be learnt from them.  
His Honour the Chief Justice will take the chair.

A cricket match, Scotland v. The World, will be played to-day and tomorrow. The following will represent the World—H. H. Ward, W. M. Monsey, Rev. Dr. T. V. Ward, H. M. E. B. Ward, G. W. Ward, T. S. Smith, W. M. Johnston, P. A. Cox, S. A. Ferry, A. G. R. New. Play will commence at two o'clock to-day and eleven o'clock to-morrow. By the kindness of Colonel Falihal and the officers of the Hongkong Regiment, this hand will play on the ground to-morrow afternoon.

The writer of "By the Way" in the Japanese *Shimbun* says:—"The Caravans, says—A story is told of the drawing for juries. It may not be generally known that when the jury lists are revised the numbers corresponding to the names on the list are placed in a bag which is only opened when a jury is required. Mr. Carew's name is the last drawn, Mr. J. T. Boag's was second. In some prints that Mr. J. T. Boag's name was also among Mr. Dickens' name was also among those drawn."

The following, from the *Nipponi Shipping Line*, gives rather a graphic idea of the severity of the cold snap that struck Shanghai this week before Christmas:—A terrible blizzard was experienced at Shanghai and on the Yangtze last week, the gale blowing 10 and, the cold being intense. After passing the ice of the 10th P.M. line, *Cheung-Te-Jenmei*, and the able ship fell off her in pieces as big as doors. One gentleman on board reported that he had not experienced so severe a blizzard in the forty years he has been in these waters.

At Nagasaki on the 26th December, the *Pioneer*, belonging to Mr. Matsuda, ran into the N.Y. & Chartered steamer *Balmoral*, Capt. A. M. Ritchie, which was lying at anchor. The collision occurred at about 10.40 o'clock, when the weather was dark and thick with wild squalls and rain. The *Tokio* caught the *Balmoral* on her port side and half a dozen of plates, sprung from the rivets, and bent two of the plates. The latter vessel was unable to proceed to port to Moji without stopping for repairs, while the *Tokio* was forced to dock.

The following, from the *Nipponi Shipping Line*:

The principal feature of the *Magazines of Art* for December (Cassell & Co., Limited) is a special supplement devoted to the work in oil of E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., including reproductions of many representative paintings by Mr. Poynter. The text of the article is contributed by Mr. M. H. Spindler. The other contents of the number are the usual high-class articles on the frontispiece is "Portrait of a Gentleman" by George W. F. Romney. On the cover is "The Bonham-Carter" by G. F. Watts.

A discussion ensued and it was resolved, by Mr. Jackson—"That the Committee be instructed to draw up a petition asking for a Government school for European children to be established in Kowloon; that the petition be sent for signature to the Governor and that thereon be left a copy to the Governor and the Committee be instructed to show the petition to the Governor for his signature."

Mr. Haywood proposed, and Mr. Wilson seconded, the following resolution, which was carried—"That in the meantime the Government be requested to lend a teacher from Queen's College to continue the school in temporary premises that may be available."

The Committee was adjourned to the meeting ended.

## BRITISH KOWLOON COLLEGE

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting of Kowloon residents was held at the Kowloon Hotel to receive a report from the Committee of the British Kowloon College and to take action thereon. Mr. H. Holmes presided over the meeting. The Committee had decided to call the meeting. At the first meeting a Committee was elected to serve for three years and they had continued their services up to the present time. The school continued in a successful manner until a short time ago. Unfortunately, the Government had cut down its grant and it would be difficult to go on with the school unless it could be got up again. The Committee had no money to meet the expenses of the school.

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The gross receipts from the Theatre and the St. Andrew's Hall between July, 1896, and June, 1897, amounted only to £1,000,000, a sum which, however, did not cover the expenses of the year, which were £1,200,000. The gross receipts from the hall were £1,200,000, a sum which had an effect on the receipts from the school of income. As in past years the use of the St. Andrew's Hall and the Theatre was granted for educational and charitable purposes free of charge.

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called "Blayney's" Headlands. The fifth was the name of the place where the Colonels name and that in the book. Both rebels also "The Rebels from the coast" were fun and jollity that distinguished all the corps.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Just as the first class may play in international collisions cannot yet be crossed, but Prof. Livermore's estimate that the sea may contain more than 100,000,000,000 tons of gold—this calculation being based on experiments showing from one-half to one grain of gold per ton of sea-water on New South Wales—will doubtless lead to numerous schemes for putting into commercial circulation a part of Nature's reservoir. Every vessel, however, goes down with an iron hull. The vessel should be floated by two air-tight compartments, the hull should be sheared and asphalted, an inlet and an outlet should be provided, and a twenty horse-power engine working a paddle-wheel should drive through the hold from 10,000 to 100,000 tons of water every twenty-four hours. The gun from which the gunpowder is fired should be so constructed that it can be blown into the water as it enters the ship. Sulphuric acid extracts gold from its solutions, and in the large held the reduced metal would have time to settle. The chief working expense would be for crude sulphur, of which the consumption need not be very large. It is proposed that such a vessel be anchored in some sheltered strait, and docked once a year to recover the gold from the hold.

High civilization does not seem to favour extreme length of life. A German statistician finds that the German Empire has but 73 subjects over 100 years of age; France, 213; England, 146; Ireland, 57; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 16; Norway, 23; Switzerland, 0; Spain, 410; Serbia, 575; Romania, 454; Bulgaria, 365. The average longevity is 35 years, for every thousand inhabitants. The oldest man in the world is believed to be Bruno Cotim, a negro of Rio Janeiro, whose age is 150. A Moscow cobbler is in his 40th year, and Servia, in 1890, had three inhabitants between 135 and 140, with 18 between 125 and 135.

A lion-faced boy recently exhibited in Berlin, Stephan Sedmeyer, has the face entirely covered with blonde hair, with the exception of the eyelids and red portions of the lips, the hair being dyed black on his head. The boy is well developed, and intelligent, speaking German and Polish. He was born in the government of Warsaw.

Experiments by two French chemists showed lately that the same person digested 95.8 per cent. of ordinary butter and 86 of coco butter, the latter giving less disturbance in excess.

The fruit of the species here, the well-known *durian*, so much prized, is bright red, bearing even in midwinter, was the source of a sort of scientific puzzle about half a century ago, says Cosmo. In 1852 Polzen discovered in standing juice of service berries a sugar perfectly crystallized substance bearing the properties of glucose. The new sugar was named *sorbitol* or *durian*. This was nothing astonishing about the discovery, but the elements desired to be made out of the product—namely, the *durian*—was produced absolutely natural to appear. The mystery has now been cleared up by M. Bertrand, a Parisian chemist.

Repeatedly exposing crushed service berries to the air, he obtained the usual alcoholic fermentation, followed by the growth of a whitish layer on the surface of the liquid, but there was no trace of sorbitol.

At last, however, he found out that the outer rind of the fruit, a remarkable transformation followed, the membrane becoming thickened and filled with large, white abundance of sorbitol soon appeared in the liquid below. The work was that of microbes less than one forty-thousandth of an inch in length. These microbes had been brought by the little red fly, and had made the membrane thick and heavy by their rapidly increasing numbers, and by their excretions, which had transformed the berries into the new kind of glucose.

Dernau, a German experimenter, asserts that dry plates in a holder were exposed to the sun without effect, while the rays of the moon during a night caused the plates to be completely blackened. These rays, unlike X-rays, pass through metal, the only material that was opaque to them being masonry.

Portable electric lamps, fed by accumulators, the total weight of each set being 41 pounds, are now used in the galleries at Szek, Hungary. The lamp gives 1½ to 2 candle-power for 10 hours.

For a long time chemists have sought to trace coincidences between the properties and the atomic weights of the elements, the most remarkable being the development of the periodic law, according to which elements having similar chemical and physical properties occur at regular intervals throughout a table arranged in the order of the atomic weights.

Another striking discovery is now announced by Richard Lorenz, a German chemist. It is found that a very large part of the elements have atomic weights which approach each other very closely, pairs differing often by only 1 or 2 units, while the properties of these so-called "twin-elements" have many similarities. Nickel, iridium, cobalt, with atomic weights of 58.71 and 58.37, furnish a type of these twins. The even-numbered and odd-numbered members of each pair of twins are separated from the even-numbered and odd-numbered members of other pairs by the rule of the periodic law, excepting the single elements between pairs, two places required by this twin rule. The exceptions to the rule are most numerous among the elements whose atomic weights are most uncertain. Not less than fourteen pairs of twins are readily traced, and fifty or more elements agree with the twin rule.

Much valuable scientific work has been done with regard to luminous substances. Vorhölz follows of Roerigk's Mr. G. W. Watson of Keighley, reports the use of an old home-made Wimhurst machine, giving a spark about 14 inches long and laying no condenser, as the source of illumination for a Crookes tube. Wonderfully fine photographs of the bands of the hand and elbow were obtained in about twenty minutes, the hollow structure of the bones being clearly revealed.

Light, and not oxygen, is found by M. Moenier, of Ronet, to be the chief cause of the transformation and destruction of perfumes. It acts chemically in the transformations of the odorous products of the flowers and mechanically in opposing the pressure of water in the cells, which pressure tends to expel the perfumes.

From an investigation in the Shanghai district, Mr. Ici, of the Yokohama College of Science, concludes that the tidal wave of June had its origin in a submarine explosion about 200 leagues to the eastward, or in N. lat. 30° 20' E. long. 149°. The explosion seems to have resembled that of Krakatoa, with the difference that the volcano in this instance was far beneath the ocean. A sea temperature of 3 degrees above that of ordinary sea has been observed in the vicinity.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**

The German steamer *Frigga*, from Hamburg and Singapore 31st Dec., had hard N.E. wind and high seas from Singapore to Pusan, later part light N.E. and E.N.E. wind with fine drift weather.

The British steamer *Vestal*, from Liverpool and Singapore 1st Jan., had moderate N.E. wind and fine drift weather when leaving Singapore; off Pulo Seraya moderate N.N.E. gale and high seas; then to port light northerly winds and fine drizzle.

The British steamer *Narval*, from Foochow 4th Jan., Amoy 5th, and Sincan 6th, had moderate N.E. wind and the weather to Amoy. From Amoy to Swatow light S.W. wind and hazy weather. From Swatow to light variable winds and fog banks. In Foochow—Str. Yih-sung. In Amoy—Strs. Cheongchew and Thales.

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lucky as to strike her have suffered serious  
injuries.

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